

MASON'S



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

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COME AND HEAR  
WISMAN'S  
Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,915. 號五十九百九千一第

日七初月二十年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1919.

三拜禮 號八月正年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 FIVE MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 275 lbs. net.  
In Bags 50 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.

## AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

**AQUARIUS CO.,**

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

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14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

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ARRIVED

A large consignment of  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, principally loaded  
with E. C. Powder.  
**HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE.**  
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## A LING & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
Telephone 1214.

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 1 minute
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.30 p.m.	" " " "
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.	" " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.  
SUNDAY.  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " " " "  
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " " " "  
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. " " " "  
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " "  
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " "  
2.00 " " 3.00 " " " " " "  
3.00 " " 4.00 " " " " " "  
4.00 " " 5.00 " " " " " "  
5.00 " " 6.00 " " " " " "  
6.00 " " 7.00 " " " " " "  
7.00 " " 8.00 " " " " " "  
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

WYNN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Through Express. A.M.	No. 2 Local A.M.	No. 3 Through Slow. A.M.	No. 4 Through Local A.M.	No. 5 Through Express. P.M.	No. 6 Through Express. P.M.	No. 7 Through Express. P.M.	No. 8 Through Express. P.M.	No. 9 Through Express. P.M.	No. 10 Through Express. P.M.
CANTON (at the Pier)	7.30	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
SEUNG SHUI	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
SEUNG SHUI	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
SEUNG SHUI	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
SEUNG SHUI	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
SEUNG SHUI	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
SEUNG SHUI	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
SEUNG SHUI	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
SEUNG SHUI	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
SEUNG SHUI	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
SEUNG SHUI	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
SEUNG SHUI	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
SEUNG SHUI	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
SEUNG SHUI	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
SEUNG SHUI	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
SEUNG SHUI	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
SEUNG SHUI	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
SEUNG SHUI	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
SEUNG SHUI	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
SEUNG SHUI	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
SEUNG SHUI	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
SEUNG SHUI	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
SEUNG SHUI	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
SEUNG SHUI	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
SEUNG SHUI	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05
SEUNG SHUI	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
SEUNG SHUI	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
SEUNG SHUI	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
SEUNG SHUI	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
SEUNG SHUI	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
SEUNG SHUI	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05
SEUNG SHUI	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
SEUNG SHUI	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
SEUNG SHUI	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
SEUNG SHUI	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
SEUNG SHUI	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
SEUNG SHUI	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05
SEUNG SHUI	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15
SEUNG SHUI	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25
SEUNG SHUI	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35
SEUNG SHUI	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45
SEUNG SHUI	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55
SEUNG SHUI	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05
SEUNG SHUI	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15
SEUNG SHUI	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25
SEUNG SHUI	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35
SEUNG SHUI	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45
SEUNG SHUI	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55
SEUNG SHUI	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05
SEUNG SHUI	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15
SEUNG SHUI	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25
SEUNG SHUI	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35
SEUNG SHUI	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45
SEUNG SHUI	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55
SEUNG SHUI	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05
SEUNG SHUI	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15
SEUNG SHUI	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25
SEUNG SHUI	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35
SEUNG SHUI	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45
SEUNG SHUI	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55
SEUNG SHUI	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05
SEUNG SHUI	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15
SEUNG SHUI	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25
SEUNG SHUI	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35
SEUNG SHUI	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45
SEUNG SHUI	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55
SEUNG SHUI	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05
SEUNG SHUI	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15
SEUNG SHUI	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25
SEUNG SHUI	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35
SEUNG SHUI	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45
SEUNG SHUI	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55
SEUNG SHUI	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05
SEUNG SHUI	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15
SEUNG SHUI	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25
SEUNG SHUI	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35
SEUNG SHUI	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45
SEUNG SHUI	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55
SEUNG SHUI	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05
SEUNG SHUI	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15
SEUNG SHUI	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25
SEUNG SHUI	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35
SEUNG SHUI	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45
SEUNG SHUI	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55
SEUNG SHUI	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05
SEUNG SHUI	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15
SEUNG SHUI	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25
SEUNG SHUI	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35
SEUNG SHUI	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45
SEUNG SHUI	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55
SEUNG SHUI	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05
SEUNG SHUI	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15
SEUNG SHUI	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25
SEUNG SHUI	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35
SEUNG SHUI	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45
SEUNG SHUI	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55
SEUNG SHUI	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05
SEUNG SHUI	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15
SEUNG SHUI	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25
SEUNG SHUI	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35
SEUNG SHUI	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45
SEUNG SHUI	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55
SEUNG SHUI	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05
SEUNG SHUI	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15
SEUNG SHUI	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25
SEUNG SHUI	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35
SEUNG SHUI	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35	26.45
SEUNG SHUI	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35	26.45	26.55
SEUNG SHUI	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35	26		



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Victor Records now offer a course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger, America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher. The course is complete in twenty lessons on ten double-faced Victor Records—and is a practical, efficient system for teaching people how to sing.

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PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

## THE CORONET

(late Bijou Theatre)

JANUARY 8th, 1919.  
WEDNESDAY, AT 2.15 P.M.

LAST PERFORMANCE

OF

**JACK AND THE BEANSTALK**

WEDNESDAY, AT 6 AND 9.15 P.M.

**RUNAWAY ROMANY**

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CRICKET LEAGUE RULES  
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In connection with the dispute that has arisen with reference to the playing of extra time in the R.G.A. v. Navy match, the R.G.A. captain puts forward the plea that he was not conversant with the League rules. It seems incredible that all the rest of the players in the match should be equally ignorant, particularly as some of them are by no means strangers to league cricket in Hongkong.

The rules distinctly lay down the starting-time for all league matches as 2.15 p.m., and further go on to state that, in case of delay, the Club ready to play at 2.15 p.m., may, if a draw result, claim the points for a win. The finishing times are also clearly stated, and, if my memory serves me correctly, the writers of the "Cricket Notes" in the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *South China Morning Post* drew attention to the earlier time for drawing stumps during December.

Extra time was also played in the C.R.C. v. University match, thus giving a win to the former Club.

It would be a graceful and sportsman-like action if the captains of the R.G.A. and C.R.C. teams, respectively, would consent to the games in question being considered as drawn, as they certainly were under the rules which govern the present competition.—Yours faithfully,

"CRICKETER."

Hongkong, 7th January, 1919.

## SHIP MASTER IN TROUBLE.

DESERTING TWO SICK SEAMEN.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. J. Macdonald, master of the sailing vessel *Hongkong*, was charged with having wrongfully and wilfully left behind in the Colony two seamen belonging to his ship before the completion of the voyage for which they were engaged.

The defendant pleaded guilty to leaving the Colony without rendering any account of wages due to two men, Peterson and Anderson, who were being treated for venereal disease at the Government Civil Hospital.

Commander Beckwith, in giving judgment, said the defendant had been warned on January 1st, by the Deputy Shipping Master of Hongkong, to make out an account of wages for the two men, and also to make proper provision for their repatriation, as required by the Board of Trade. Instead of doing this, he deliberately left the Port on January 4th and proceeded to Junk Bay, from where he proceeded to sea under sail, although the wind was almost ahead, forcing him to anchor in a dangerous position near the Bokhara Rocks, from which it was necessary to tow the ship back to a safe place. As this act of leaving without making the proper provision for the men left behind was done wilfully, after being warned by the official concerned, and as the defendant had 20 years' experience as a ship-master, he would be fined \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

## FRACAS ON THE "SUNNING."

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, four Chinese coolies employed on the steamer *Sunning* were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, with disorderly conduct. According to the Indian guard sergeant of the steamer, they assaulted the European second engineer, and when the sergeant intervened he was assaulted with stools.

The Chief Officer of the *Sunning* informed the Magistrate that the sergeant with other guards came to him for assistance, but as he thought the fracas was only one of the many which usually arose on the ship, he paid no attention, and did not enquire into the matter. There evidently had been an altercation between the Engineer and the head-cook, and the sergeant might have thought it his duty to take the side of the Engineer, thus adding fuel to the flame. As a matter of fact, there evidently had been an altercation between the Engineer and the head-cook, and the sergeant might have thought it his duty to take the side of the Engineer, thus adding fuel to the flame. As a matter of fact, there evidently had been an altercation between the Engineer and the head-cook, and the sergeant might have thought it his duty to take the side of the Engineer, thus adding fuel to the flame.

The coolies were discharged.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, O.B.E.

COMMENDATIONS.

Constables 529 Cruz and 754 Thomas are both commended by the Captain-Supt. of Police for alertness when off duty in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket on September 10th, 1918. (This is the third commendation given to P.-C. 754 Thomas.)

Staff-Inspector Taylor is commended by the Capt.-Supt. of Police for good work done during the past three months.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.  
Monday, January 13th.—No. 2 Platoon.  
Tuesday, January 14th.—No. 3 Company.  
Wednesday, January 15th.—No. 1 Platoon.  
Thursday, January 16th.—Ambulance Platoon.

Friday, January 17th.—No. 2 Company. Uniform, caps and covers, rifles.

HAND-PRACTICES, 6 P.M.  
Friday, January 18th and 19th.  
Tuesday, January 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.—Hongkong 7th, 1919.

## THE LINFIELD MURDER.

PRISONER CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

At the adjourned Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) the case was continued in which Jurdullah Khan was indicted for the murder of Sergeant Linfield at the Naval Yard Depot, on November 18th.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted and Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) appeared for the defence.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, till recently Medical Officer at the Victoria Gaol, said he examined the prisoner on December 17th, when the man complained that his appetite was poor, but did not find anything seriously wrong with him. He gave prisoner some treatment and did not see him after that. He saw prisoner on December 18th, but did not then examine him.

In reply to the Judge, witness said that he did not see any abnormal signs in the prisoner's mentality, nor was any reported to him. In the ordinary course, any abnormal behaviour on the part of a prisoner would be reported to him.

Dr. F. T. Key, Medical Officer of Victoria Gaol, deposed that he had had the prisoner under observation on several occasions, beginning on December 24th, and could find no signs or symptoms of insanity. In his opinion, the prisoner's mental condition was normal.

In reply to the Crown Solicitor witness said that if the prisoner had been taking hemp on the night of December 18th, the effect on him would depend on the dose, and the quality of the hemp and on his susceptibility to hemp. Witness had not read Taylor on Medical Jurisprudence.

By Mr. Bellios: The taking of hemp would have caused a certain amount of hallucination. From witness's experience, he understood that Indian hemp was used extensively by Indians without injury to themselves. It was a very common habit, and was taken to produce an appetite. It was likely to cause a confusion of thoughts in a particular man's mind.

By the Crown Solicitor: A man under the effect of opium would appear excited, but not unreasonable. The effect would last two or three hours; it was difficult to say exactly.

His Lordship put a suppositious case to the witness. If a man had a chill and had taken opium, and not feeling well, had taken some hemp before going on duty; if he had performed his duty in a sensible manner, and then, after some hours, had taken first a rifle and then ammunition from two different places, and then shot his superior officer, could it be said that the man was acting innocently—that is, that when he performed the latter acts (the taking of the rifle and ammunition, and the shooting) he was so overpowered by the effect of the hemp he had taken some hours previously that he did not know what he was doing?

Witness said he would require to know the interval that elapsed between the taking of the opium and the shooting.

It was explained that the prisoner had taken the hemp at 5.30 p.m. and fired the shot at 11 p.m.

Witness replied that he would not expect the effect of the drug to last for 5½ hours, and could not say that the man might have been overpowered by the hemp.

Mr. Bellios reminded the witness that the prisoner had already taken two doses of opium (one at 6 p.m. and the other at 5 p.m.) before taking the hemp.

Witness said the first dose must have lost its effect. The second dose might have had an effect if it was not an ordinary dose. An ordinary dose would have had no effect. Witness, however, agreed that it might be possible that a man who had taken two doses (at 5 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.) would not be in a state of amok, but he would be so affected that he would be in a state of nerves, and liable to be frightened at any slight thing.

The Crown Solicitor reminded the witness that whereas the prisoner had eaten the opium he had smoked the hemp.

Witness said he knew that. Sergeant George, recalled, said that at 11 p.m. there were always three officers on duty—a European sergeant, an Indian sergeant and an Indian constable. The Indian sergeant's duty, in case of alarm or attack, was to blow four blasts with his whistle and use the fire alarm. There was no guard actually on the spot to turn out. The only arms in the guard-house were a rifle. The sentries, with the exception of one, were armed on the night in question. The late Sergeant Linfield had served in the Navy.

The Crown Solicitor said the deceased was a Landing Stoker.

Witness continued that Sergeant Linfield had no arms on the night of his death, and was not supposed to have any. The rifle in the guard-house was kept there for defence, but could only be used on instructions. It was perfectly natural if the sentry received an alarm that something was happening, that he should have gone into the guard house and armed himself with the rifle.

A question having been asked by a juror, and pressed by Mr. Bellios as to the exact statement made by the prisoner, and taken down by an Indian sergeant at the station, Mr. Mohamed Akbar, clerk to the Puisne Justice, whom His Lordship described as "an interpreter of great experience," was called. Mr. Akbar said that the exact translation was: "I did shoot the Sergeant," meaning by that "I did shoot the Sergeant," but the Hindustani sentence did not, as in English, make a definite statement, but rather related an occurrence in which the speaker had had a part. In the Hindustani sentence there was no indication of intention, nor was there any suggestion that it was done by chance or by accident. The sentence might mean: "I shot the Sergeant" or "The Sergeant was shot by me."

The prisoner said he had been taking opium whenever he was sick, but not habitually. On November 18th he was sick—he had a cold and cough—and therefore took two doses, about two grains of wheat in weight, in the morning, and the remainder of a pot in the evening, after which he smoked some ganja. At about 11 p.m., when he was on duty at the gate, he was walking in front of the verandah, while the Sergeant in charge was walking at the side of the basin, from north to south. Prisoner was walking from east to west when, all of a sudden, he heard the report of a firearm; he could not say whether it was caused by a gun, a rifle, or a revolver. He could not say where the Indian sergeant on duty was at that time. When prisoner heard the shot, he looked round, but could not find the Indian sergeant. The European sergeant and prisoner looked at each other, and the former asked the latter where the sound came from. Prisoner replied that he could not say, and then the European ordered him to run and ran himself. Prisoner entered the room, took his rifle and a bandolier from the desk, and ran away. While prisoner was running he lost the scabbard of his bayonet and his cape. He had intended to inform one of the duty sergeants, but, in running, found himself near the coal-shed, where Mr. Marshall looked up his chickens. Being afraid that robbers had taken possession of the quarters by that time, he climbed up the roof of the coal-shed to defend himself. While he was sitting on the roof he heard some people talking and thought that robbers had taken possession of the yard. He fired a shot while walking towards shed No. 18. When on the roof, looking south, he saw some people coming in, and, thinking they were robbers, fired another shot. After some time he heard someone else fire two or three shots, and he, too, fired two or three shots without aiming at anything. After a short time he heard a noise to the west, and fired another shot, again not particularly aiming at anything. A little later he sat down and heard somebody firing a volley, and then he heard someone calling him by name and asking him what he was doing. He replied that he was doing nothing. He heard someone say that the European sergeant had been shot. Then Sergeant-Major Hal Dean asked him to come down and asked him why he had caused all the trouble. Prisoner replied that he had caused no trouble and said he had heard that the European Sergeant had been shot and he (prisoner) would be accused of it. The sergeant-major told him to come down and say what he wanted to the Commander, who also ordered him to come down. The Commander promised that he would be able to say what he liked, and he then came down from the roof. Sgt. Lockhart pointed a gun at him, with his hand on the trigger, and threatened to shoot him if he did not come down. He refused to throw down his rifle, saying he had no grudge against anyone. He fired altogether eight shots. He told the two men who arrested him that he had no intention of running away. When he was about to make his statement to the Commander, he was taken to the Police Station, where the Inspector asked him: "Pig, did you do this?" Prisoner answered that he knew nothing about it. The Sergeant then wrote on a paper and asked him to sign it. Prisoner said he would sign a paper after his statement was taken. The

Sergeant said his statement would be taken at the Police Court, and all he had to do was to sign the paper. He then signed the paper, not knowing its contents.

In his address to the jury, the Crown Solicitor pointed out that the medical evidence showed that the bullet found in the body of the late Sergeant Linfield was of the same calibre as that which had been issued to the prisoner. He said he could not imagine a more extraordinary story than that given by the prisoner. It was extraordinary that a man not in his senses, which the prisoner alleged was his condition, could have remembered with such clearness every small incident of that night. He suggested that the prisoner had tried to shoot at Mr. Brown, who was in charge of the yard that night. The onus rested on the prisoner to prove that he was insane at the time he committed the act, and this he had not done.

Mr. Bellios said he did not suggest that Sergeant Linfield committed suicide, or that he was shot by anyone outside the yard, but that he was killed by one of the stray shots which the prisoner, in his fright and excitement, fired from the top of the roof. The prisoner did not know of the murder till he came down from the roof, and then he said: "Now I suppose they will blame me for it." Counsel commented on the absence of motive, and concluded by saying that if it was a stray shot that took the life of Sgt. Linfield, the jury could not take it upon themselves to bring a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

After a lengthy summing up by His Lordship, which occupied over an hour, the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were absent for 64 minutes and then returned a divided verdict of "Guilty" by 6 votes to 1.

His Lordship: Gentlemen, in a capital case it is necessary that the Jury should be unanimous. I must ask you to retire and reconsider your verdict.

After another quarter of an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner.

Asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, the prisoner said: How did the Crown find out that I have wilfully murdered Sergeant Linfield? How came the Crown to know my intentions about this? Supposing that I did kill the man and that I climbed up the roof carrying a rifle and bandolier containing the rounds of ammunition with me; and that I also fired several shots; could I not have killed anybody else? Does it not seem strange? The people who came to arrest me were walking about the Yard. Were they my friends that I refrained from shooting them? Was the deceased my enemy that I am supposed to have shot him? I could see the sailors, the marines, and the Commander walking about; could I not have shot them if I had wanted to? While I was coming down I saw Mr. Lockhart and Inspector Chatter standing there. If I had any other intention I would have rather shot other persons. Mr. Lockhart, who has reported me once previously, notwithstanding that he abused me and pointed his rifle at me, was I unable to shoot him if I desired? I could hear the people conversing together, and I could see them with my own eyes. Did I not have the chance to shoot them if I wanted to? If I had an evil intention how on earth could these people have made me lay down my arms as long as I had life in me? Being well supplied with ammunition, and my bayonet fixed to my rifle, was I unable to shoot any of those people if I had wanted to? I say that I had no grudge, no enmity, no ill-feeling against the deceased. I do not know why I should shoot a man who has done me no harm. Supposing I had no bad feelings against the deceased and yet I were to shoot him, was I not prepared to shoot a good many more and then to put an end to my own life? If I knew that I would be accused of murder and that I would be hanged for it, I would never have surrendered myself in the way I did. I could produce my gymnastic certificate, and I was a fool to surrender myself like this to be hanged. We Indians are a poor nation and nobody trusts us, even if we speak the truth. Whatever statement I have given, it is the truth. Is my statement of no value in the eyes of the Crown? Now I commit myself to the mercy of God and the Order of the Government, and I am ready to meet any kind of death, whether it be by hanging or shooting. Nobody can live on this earth for ever. Everyone has to die one day, sooner or later. As far as I know, I am not guilty of the crime which I am supposed to have committed. His Lordship said that prisoner's statement would be sent to H.E. the Governor, to whom prisoner could also send a petition from the gaol.

When sentence of death was passed, the prisoner cried out: "God is good, God is great." He then turned round to the large gathering of Indians, who were present in Court and said: "Good-bye, my dear friends." When prisoner was being taken under escort to the Gaol he again called out "Good-bye" to his friends.



# THE LIQUIDATION OF A GERMAN FIRM. BREACH OF COMPROMISE'S AGREEMENT. AN INTERESTING CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Ross Davies, K.C.), the hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. John Owen Hughes, liquidator of the business and personal affairs of Albert Wilhelm Arthur Becker (a partner of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.) and Messrs. Harry Wickling & Co. (the liquidators of the business of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.), claimed for Chin Wah, compradore of the firm, \$85,000 for damages, losses and expenses incurred by breach of a compromise's agreement.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. H. F. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge) appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Sharp closed the case for the plaintiffs in the last week in December. Mr. Alabaster then announced that it was not his intention to call any witnesses.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to open the case for the defence. He dealt with the facts and the legal defences raised by the pleadings, which were unconnected with the outbreak of war. He pointed out that the plaintiffs had adduced no evidence as to—and so had failed to prove—facts which were absolutely essential to their case such as that the consent of the late compradore to the contracts for sale of goods in respect of which the action was brought had been given, that delivery of the goods had been tendered to the buyers, who had made default, etc. Mr. Potter also developed the argument that the surety having retired from his suretyship some months before the outbreak of war there was no existing liability on the date of the appointment of the liquidators which would entitle them to sue, especially as no demand had been made prior to their appointment.

Mr. Alabaster dealt with other points, mainly those resulting from the outbreak of war, for the defence. Amongst other things, he contended that while it was always an offence at common law to have dealings with an enemy subject, the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, passed in October, 1914, expressly made it so, and did not contain the proviso, contained in the Home Act, exempting transactions permitted by Proclamation, such as dealings with the branch of an alien enemy firm, doubtless for the reason that no Proclamation to that effect was in force in Hongkong. Counsel further argued that the contract by the alien enemy firm with the defendant surety, being an executory contract, in respect of which no action could have been brought prior to the outbreak of war, was dissolved by that outbreak of war.

Mr. Sharp then applied for leave to recall one witness and to call others to prove certain facts, stating that he had omitted to do this in the first instance as he was under the impression that these facts were admitted by the other side.

Mr. Potter strongly opposed the application, pointing out that he had openly declined to make any admissions whatever other than the arithmetical correctness of certain accounts put in.

The Chief Justice said he would allow the evidence which Mr. Sharp desired to call to be taken *de bene esse* by the Registrar on the understanding that it was left open to the defendant's Counsel to object to such evidence being placed before him.

When the case was resumed, yesterday, Mr. Sharp said both sides had arrived at an agreement, as neither had received copies of the admissibility of certain evidence, as regards the instructions given by Government to the liquidators. He was of opinion that argument on that point should be left over till they obtained copies.

Mr. Alabaster had no objection. Continuing his previous argument as to whether the compromise agreement, in mortgage, was between the compradore and the surety, on one hand, and the firm on the other, Counsel explained that the war had destroyed the firm, not because the members were Germans but because one of the members was resident in British territory and the others in German territory, and therefore, commercial intercourse became impossible and the firm was *ipso facto* gone.

His Lordship: Not because the firm is a German firm, but because one partner is in English territory and the other in German territory?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes, and therefore commercial intercourse and agencies, which are the basis of partnership, become impossible between them. Consequently, the whole firm became dissolved at the outbreak of war. I gave your Lordship several authorities.

Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that in so far as the partners were English they would be allowed to collect their share of the assets after dissolution and during the war, but no such concession could be

made to a German, and, in the present instance, there were four Germans. As regarded the executed contracts they were finished altogether Mr. Alabaster quoted the recent case of Rodriguez and Spiera (Court of Appeal), and said that the minority of the Courts seemed to hold that even British partners could not recover money due. All were, however, agreed that the partnerships, as regards the partners, had been entirely dissolved.

His Lordship said there was a great difference between the right of an alien to sue in Courts and the right of an alien to be sued.

Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that in the case of Rodriguez and Spiera all the judges had agreed that the partnership was dissolved by the outbreak of war, that an alien enemy could not sue, and that there was a rule to that effect. The majority held, also, that the rule was not an inflexible one and could not be applied where there were British and friendly partners, whose interests would be defeated if it were applied. In the present case there were no British or friendly partners, no British or friendly creditors, and no British or friendly interest. The war put an end to the contract because Mr. Becker and his partners were Germans, and no license was ever given to them, or to any of them, to sue in respect of old contracts of the firm, nor were they given any license which could have the effect of reviving contracts which the law had already declared to be dead—that was to say, executed contracts. The person suing in the present case was the legal representative of Sander, Wieler & Co., not of any individual member of the firm.

At the outbreak of war the license issued to Mr. Becker, personally, and was in no sense a license to trade. It was a sort of a ticket-of-leave given to a prisoner, and Mr. Becker's position from the time he received that license was that of a prisoner-of-war. He might have only had a right to enter into new contracts for his own sustenance. Mr. Becker was in the same position as any other prisoner-of-war; he was only let out on parole with restrictions.

His Lordship: As far as I understood Mr. Sharp's argument, these men were out on parole as other foreigners, and allowed to carry on their business.

Mr. Alabaster: This document was relied upon by the other side, and the fact that the man was refused permission to go was relied upon, and the fact that he was permitted to remain in the Colony was relied upon by the other side, and they said that as long as he was allowed to reside here he was placed in the position of a friendly alien. I submit that, and say that he was a prisoner-of-war, just as much as the men who were taken to Stonewall and put within a barbed wire fence. I say, secondly, that that permission was personal to himself, and that if any rights were given at all they were given to Mr. Becker and not to Sander, Wieler & Co. Thirdly, that if it did put him in the position of a friendly alien it enabled him to make new contracts, but no case has ever been cited which goes to show that the license can revive contracts which were already determined at the outbreak of war.

His Lordship: The Royal Proclamation can revive such contracts.

Mr. Alabaster: There is no such Proclamation. There is no Royal Proclamation which purports to revive contracts determined by the outbreak of war.

His Lordship: Becker was subsequently interned?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes, and he was sent to Shanghai.

Mr. Sharp: He went to Shanghai. Mr. Alabaster: He was forced to go. He was not permitted to leave the Colony till that date. It may have been that some of the Turks here were regarded as alien friends and not troubled much, but Mr. Becker was put under parole, and given restricted limits. Could one possibly say that he was put into the same position as an American citizen, occupied at the outbreak of war? He was not treated as a friendly neutral in any way.

His Lordship: There was nothing effective in the undertaking. It was simply an undertaking not to do anything prejudicial to the interests of the Army and Navy, and if he did anything contrary he would be turned out of the Colony.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

### THE NEW FERRY SERVICE AND SEWERS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held, yesterday evening. Those present were Mr. A. Gibson (Chairman), Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai Ming, S. W. Tso, Dr. Ozorio, Mrs. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.), and Mrs. J. D. Danby (Secretary).

The Chairman mentioned the appointment of Mr. H. E. Strange as a Sanitary Inspector. He said that the new Inspector would work under Inspector Lamble in the Eastern district, which would now have three Inspectors.

Dr. Ozorio, pursuant to notice, asked—  
(i) In view of the new ferry service between Hongkong and Yau-mat-ti will the Government remove the existing sewer under the wharf in Jubilee Street?

The Chairman replied: There is no sewer outfall under the pier past Jubilee Street. There is a storm-water culvert discharging there, which it is not proposed to remove.

Dr. Ozorio then asked:—  
(ii) Will the Government also remove the two refuse depots in the immediate vicinity of this wharf?

The Chairman: One of the refuse depots will be removed shortly. There is no present intention of removing the other.

Dr. Ozorio stated that to remove the one used by the P.W.D. would not benefit the people. The one used by the Sanitary Department should be removed.

The Chairman: The P.W.D. depot is westward of the wharf, the Sanitary Board depot is to the east.

Dr. Ozorio: There are two on the eastern side.

The Chairman: I could go and see it again.

Dr. Ozorio: I am not bringing this question on behalf of the owners of the launch, but on behalf of the public, and, being one of the public travelling to Yau-mat-ti often, it is a big nuisance having this depot next to the wharf. When the wind is blowing the smell is intolerable. The rubbish put into that place in very infectious, and the air passing through is heavily laden with germs. From a sanitary point of view it must be removed. I think the Medical Officer of Health will bear me out on the point.

The Chairman replied that the question could hardly be settled at that meeting. If the Board wished for further information he would prepare a report and have it ready for the next meeting.

This was agreed to by the members.

## VICTORIA HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

### ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon City, was held yesterday. The Bishop of Victoria presided, and those present included Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Beattie and many others.

Archdeacon Barnett read the annual report, which stated that throughout the outbreak of spotted fever last summer, no child in the Home was affected, and that the children were kept healthy through the "new fever," all soon recovered, and there had been no need for special anxiety. They were very grateful to Dr. Smalley for giving medical help, medicine and advice. The ordinary school routine had gone on smoothly, thanks to the loyal help of their native teachers, and the Inspector's report was being looked forward to with confidence. Twenty-one new children had been received in the Home during the year, several of them non-Christian with relatives who desired them to be taught the Christian teaching, and who seemed to expect much from its influence. Thirty girls had joined the school branch of the Y.W.C.A., which holds regular meetings managed by the girls themselves. Thanks were tendered to several kind friends who had made it possible to rebuild the garden wall which had fallen through heavy rains; also to annual subscribers and many new friends who have helped to make up the loss in exchange on subscriptions from home; to Messrs. Loxley & Co. for three cases of print and flannel; and to the Ministering Children's League for their generous contribution. The kind friend who provided the Christmas gifts last year had again remembered the children and his generosity gave unlimited joy on Christmas eve and provided the prizes to-day.

Mrs. Turner kindly presented the prizes and afterwards complimented the girls. She had presented prizes on many occasions in England, but did not remember having seen a brighter or happier lot of girls than those present. She hoped that in after days they would all remember the loving care which had been bestowed upon them in that Home; above all, that they would remember that God, whom they had been taught to know here, would be always with them to help and guide.

Archdeacon Barnett moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Turner, and expressed the thanks of the Church Missionary Society to all who had made the long journey to show, by their presence, their interest and sympathy in the work of the Home. Lady May had hitherto been generally present at their prize distributions, and now that she was away, it became a matter of anxiety who should succeed her. He thought that in Mrs. Turner they had found a worthy substitute.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT DEAD. SUDDEN END OF A GREAT AMERICAN.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States of America, informed us last night that he had received a cablegram announcing that the death took place, on Monday morning, at his residence, "Sagamore Hill," Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, from inflammatory rheumatism, of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States of America.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican leader, was born in New York on October 27th, 1858, his father being of a New York (Knickerbocker) and his mother of a Georgian (Scottish) family. After being educated at Harvard, where he came into note because of his strong views, Roosevelt was elected, in 1882, a member of the New York Legislature. He became leader of the Minority in 1883, and leader of the House in 1884. He held the appointment of U.S. Civil Service Commissioner from 1889 to 1895, and was President of the New York Police Board for the next two years. He then organised the First U.S. Cavalry Volunteers (Roosevelt's Rough Riders) and commanded it in Cuba in 1898. He was elected Governor of New York State in 1899, and held the post till 1900. Further honour came to him in March, 1901, when he was appointed Vice-President of the United States. This office he held only one till the following September, for he became President in that year and held to office till 1908, when he was succeeded by Mr. William H. Taft.

When he was relieved of State responsibilities, Colonel Roosevelt went on a memorable big-game shooting expedition in British East Africa. A few years ago, also, he created some stir by his geographical discoveries in Brazil. He has always maintained his interest in American politics, and, soon after Great Britain entered the war, he made a great stir in the States by his spirited utterances to the effect that America should range herself on the side of the Allies. For nearly three years Roosevelt spoke loud and long on this theme, and it is considered that his persistence on the subject had not a little to do with America's plunge after such a long hesitation. When America entered the war he offered to lead an army to Europe himself. Though this was not permitted, he sent one of his sons, who was killed at the front. Col. Roosevelt was seriously considered as a candidate for the next Presidential election. By his death, America loses one of her greatest citizens, and Great Britain and the Allies a true friend.

In discussing the probable candidates for the next Presidential election, Mr. P. W. Wilson wrote, recently, from New York to the *Daily News*:—

"This leaves 'T.R.' still to be answered for. 'I knew Theodore Roosevelt as a boy'—so Dr. Elliot, of Harvard, is quoted as saying—and he is still a boy." Mr. Roosevelt's own diagnosis is "You fellows are as clever as I am, but I let nothing pass me." During his operation he was reported dead one morning, and one realised how deeply he is beloved. With an audience he enjoys himself, and the pleasure is mutual. He speaks quite slowly, wasting no words, and his gestures are few and infrequent, but, when they do happen, they fall forcibly on the furniture. His style is of the east—plain, blunt, concise, not periphrastic and periphrastic, like the eloquent orators from the west, who need a large platform, some would even say an automobile, for their perorations. Mr. Roosevelt never talks without paying tributes to England; and I have heard many a roof ring with cheers for your services. He is out frankly for nomination. At the moment the Republicans have no one else serious in view. His health will be one factor. Another is his previous splitting of the party, which some of the orthodox have not yet forgiven. His first term was, of course, incomplete, and there has been a natural feeling for re-nomination since he left the country. Most serious of all considerations is his belief in universal military service, which many people want as a means of emphasising American citizenship among the sections who still speak English as he spoke at Berlin, and incidentally desire to receive as big wages as the Bolsheviks.

## UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings on the basis of the programme of the Evangelical Alliance are being held this week in the Holy Trinity Church, and members of all churches in the Colony are earnestly invited to observe this special season of united prayer.

On Monday the Bishop of Victoria presided at the meeting, the subject being "Thanksgiving and Confession." Yesterday the subject was "The Church Universal."

The list of the programme is as follows:—  
To-morrow—"Nations and their Rulers."  
Thursday—"Missions in non-Christian Lands."  
Friday—"Families, Schools and the Young."  
Saturday—"Home Missions and the Jews."

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GLOVES, SPATS, ETC.

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## CABLES.

## RETURN TO PRE-WAR REGIME IN FRANCE.

## FOOD RESTRICTIONS BEING WITHDRAWN.

## VALUABLE POTASH DEPOSITS IN ALSACE.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

## FRENCH FOOD PROBLEM.

## GROWING SHORTAGE OF MEAT

LONDON, January 5th.

A Havas message says:—  
The French Minister in charge of the Food Supplies has signed a decree cancelling many of the food restrictions imposed during the war, and has issued orders fixing the maximum prices of condensed milk, eggs, tapioca, rice, dried peas, and beans.

The new decree also alleviates the rules concerning the hours when meals may be obtained in hotels and restaurants. These measures are a first step to a return to a pre-war regime.

The growing shortage of meat in France will be severely felt during the coming spring. Butchers want a Vaulless Day imposed immediately. The meatless days last year were very successful. A supply of frozen meat is required.

## FLOODS IN FRANCE.

## NAVIGATION ALMOST SUSPENDED.

LONDON, January 5th.

A Havas message says:—  
The Seine flood becomes more menacing; navigation is almost suspended.

## FRENCH HONOUR FOR A BELGIAN.

## EXPULSION OF A GERMAN.

LONDON, January 5th.

A Havas message says:—  
M. Pirenne of Ghent University, a Belgian historian, has been elected a Foreign Associate of the Institute of France in place of a German, Willamowitz von Moellendorf, who was one of the 93 intellectuals who signed the famous manifesto.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE.

## VALUABLE DEPOSITS OF POTASH.

LONDON, January 5th.

A Havas message says:—  
The potash deposits of Alsace will prove a treasure to France, greatly enhancing the fertility of her soil. The Minister for Agriculture makes supplies of potash in unlimited quantities available to farmers at once, and at prices lower than those ruling before the war.

## FRENCH JOURNAL REVIVED.

LONDON, January 5th.

A Havas message says:—  
Suppressed by Germany at the outbreak of the war, *Le Messin* starts publication again at Metz as a daily organ of French propaganda in Lorraine.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 5th.

The silver market is featureless.

## DANGER OF A "VICTORY PEACE."

Lord Parmoor, speaking at Whitefield's Brotherhood meeting, said the "Victory Peace" demanded in some quarters could never give the assurance of a permanent peace, based upon the restraint of justice. Unless accompanied by generous terms of settlement, peace might be a cause of offence and trouble in the future. In proof of this contention, he instanced the peace of Jena, which led to the appearance in Paris a few years later of Blucher at the head of the Prussian Army, and the peace of 1871, which imposed upon France most ungenerous terms, with the result that for ever afterwards it had been one of the causes of the unsettlement in the European outlook. If there was one mistake more than another which history had taught them it was that by the mere agency of victory they could never have a permanent peace, and the worse the treatment that was given the greater was the certainty that the period of revenge would inevitably arise. Unless they were prepared now to develop the scheme of the League of Nations and to enforce restraint between nations as between citizens, they ran the risk of anarchy and ruin, of destruction and violence, in place of the attainment of the ideal of the Christian brotherhood of mankind.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## THE REWARD OF PEACE.

PEKING, January 5th.

The Foreign Diplomats have informed the Peking Waichao that the surplus of the Customs revenues will be returned as soon as the Peace negotiations between the North and South of China are concluded. The Foreign Legations and the Peking Government have denied that the Allies are about to deliver a second note of warning.

## NEW CHINESE CONSUL-GENERALS.

The Cabinet has decided to place a Consul-General in London and Paris.

## THE TARIFF REVISION.

The resolution of revising the tariffs will be referred to the Powers for approval. It is said if it is accepted a sum of between 18 and 23 million taels will be added to the Customs revenue.

## GREETINGS FROM THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

The Japanese Emperor has sent a telegram to President Hsu Shih-chang wishing him a happy new year. This telegram is said to be the first of its kind since the formation of the Republic of China.

## THE NANKING CONFERENCE.

The Premier has assured Chu Kai-kim, the peace envoy to the Nanking Conference, that the Peking Government has invested him with supreme power at the peace negotiations.

## THE TUCHUNS.

The President has informed the Cabinet that the time to cancel the Tuchunship is not ripe yet, but it will be easy to have military and civil affairs placed under separate control.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.  
The Military Government has announced that hostilities must be stopped before peace negotiations can be commenced.

The Military Government has also advised the Peking Premier that the Southern envoys propose to request the Allied Consuls to be the umpires of the Peace Conference, and to guarantee their protection, as they are afraid of being ill-treated, if the conference should break down. The Premier has rejected the proposal, as nothing is to be feared even if the conference should break down.

A NEW PORT.  
Owing to the decision of the French authorities to levy a tax on the people in Kwong-chow-wan, the principal merchants there are proposing to open a new port at an adjacent place as soon as they receive permission.

CANTON, January 7th.

## PROPOSED NEW TAXATION.

It is reported that the Treasurer proposes to levy a tax upon the buying and selling of immovable property in the province. All such transactions must be reported to the authorities, who will be regarded as witnesses, and fees will have to be paid for this service. This scheme is in operation in Kwangsi, and the Treasurer has requested the Kwangsi authorities to send him a copy of the regulations.

## SALT EVUOLING.

It is reported that large quantities of salt are smuggled into the interior with the connivance of the troops at Kowloon. Six salt-junks which were towed by the gunboats *Wing Chai* and *Hung On* were arrested by the Customs officers of the Ngai Moon Customs (near Kowloon) for being in unlawful possession of large quantities of salt. The matter has been reported to the Canton authorities, and immediate instructions are requested.

DEMORALISATION.  
The Peking Government has notified the Canton authorities that the Southern armies will be demobilised according to the following proposals:—(1) The numbers of the troops in the Southern provinces must be reduced to a fixed limit, (2) the Yunnan and Kwangchow troops in Szechuen must be controlled by the Peking Government, (3) the authorities of the Two Kwangs must not increase the troops under any other name. It is said that the above proposals will be submitted to the Nanking Conference.

## THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

It is announced that the meeting of the Provincial Assembly is to be postponed. The members who have been re-elected for the next session of the Assembly were very disturbed when the authorities suddenly ordered the elections to be cancelled as they were not carried out in proper form. It is said that more than 700 of the new members had come to Canton in order to be ready to assume their duties.

## GERMAN INDEMNITY FOR JAPAN'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

The number of vessels belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and private owners sunk by German submarines or missing is now put at 33. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has arranged to claim indemnity for its losses from Germany separately from private owners. Twenty-eight of the vessels mentioned belong to private concerns, their total deadweight tonnage being 140,740 tons. According to investigations made by the War Shipping Losses Investigation Society, organised by the private owners, the total damage, including the value of hulls, prospective charter money, and allowances for crews, but excluding the value of cargoes, amounts to ¥137,251,573. The assessment of damage for each private owner is as follows:—

Owners.	No. of Vessels.	Value.
Taisho K.K.	2	¥6,538,310
Hara Shintaro	1	4,029,204
Nakamura Seishichiro.	1	¥917,588
Fujinaga	1	8,501,616
Inui K.K.	1	4,508,798
Osawa Shokai	1	3,173,898
Tatsuma K.K.	2	10,224,804
Quyetau K.K.	1	5,257,296
Chikoku K.K.	1	2,508,267
South Manchuria K.K.	2	15,844,579
Tanaka Suwa	1	3,211,889
Shinaka K.K.	1	4,559,584
Yamashita K.K.	2	13,110,208
Haishimoto K.K.	3	16,075,381
Hakuyo K.K.	1	5,783,884
Murai K.K.	1	4,320,780
Shosha Yoko	5	21,538,798
Harada K.K.	1	7,037,925

It is stated that these shipowners contemplate taking over German merchant vessels if Germany is unable to pay the indemnity.

## JAPANESE SHIPPING INTERESTS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Japan Shipowners' Association has communicated to Baron Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who is to represent Japan's shipping interests at the Peace Conference, its wishes concerning the matters to be brought forward by Japan for consideration at the Conference. The Shipowners' Association is of opinion that the following points are necessary:—

1. International unification of cargo-boat load-lines.
2. Opening of coasting trade in all countries.
3. Opening of canals and straits in all countries.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

For the last business term the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha has decided to pay a dividend of 60 per cent, or the same as for the preceding term. The net profit shows an increase of ¥4,973,134, or of 35 per cent, over the preceding term.

## SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of the above Fund gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions:—

A. Denison	5
H. Hancock	5
E. W. Hamilton	5
S. J. Chinnich	5
D. K. Blair	25 Aug-Dec.
R. Sedgwick	5
"C. D. W."	10
D. M. Boyd	10
H. W. Bird	10
E. Davidson	10
G. S. Archbutt	10
R. Sutherland	10
G. E. Stewart	10
E. Grant Smith	10
J. C. Nixon	30
W. Nicholson	30 Oct-Dec.
F. A. Wells	5
P. S. Cassidy	5
H. C. Blason	10 Nov-Dec.
M. Mass	10 Dec-Jan.
A. E. Crapnell	5
W. A. Butterfield	5
G. M. Young	10
A. Galloway	5
Ross Thomson	10
H. W. Taylor	5
H. F. Campbell	5
Staff of Asiatic Pet. Co.	45
J. McDonald	5
D. McDonald	10
P. Wodhouse	10
Total	£294

## THE "FRANCE" FUND.

The Bishop of Victoria and the Harbour Master acknowledge gratefully the following further donations sent to them for the above fund:—

Already acknowledged	\$4,070 and 52c
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.	100
Capt. Doyle, s.s. <i>Ching</i>	10
Captain Mackenzie, s.s. <i>Sunring</i>	25
Mr. J. Scott Harston	100
Java China Japan Lijn.	250
Captain Chiprian	10
<i>Keungshan</i>	15
Mr. and Mrs. P. Allen	10
Mr. H. A. Allen	5
Dr. J. H. Sanders	25
Mr. H. W. Looker	50
Mr. M. P. Bantle	100
Mr. P. H. Holyoak	250
Mr. E. Ormiston	10
Mr. H. B. L. Dowling	50
Mr. R. Pithie	100
Total	\$5,190 and 20c

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 4th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 10 weeks
This Year	£12,854	—
Last Year	12,846	—
Decrease	88	—

## MR. BALFOUR AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

## NOT TO BE RETURNED.

Mr. Balfour, speaking as the guest of the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, on October 23rd, said:—There has been thrown upon us the task, owing to this distribution of the Empire's territories, whether we live in Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Canada, or in this country, a great political responsibility, and a new political task, for which there is no parallel in the history of the world, and the question is, shall we be able to rise to the height of these great responsibilities? Now, if we are to do so, two conditions must be fulfilled. One is the material condition. The communications which unite us all together are sea communications, and no circumstances can be so perilous as that those great arteries shall be severed by any foe, whoever he may be. (Cheers.) It is from that point of view, mainly, though certainly not wholly, that I individually, and speaking for myself, face the problem of the German Colonies conquered from Germany by the efforts of Australia, by the efforts of New Zealand, by the efforts of South Africa, and by the efforts of those living in the Motherland. (Cheers.) If those colonies are returned, what security is there—what security can there be—that they will not be used by their original possessors as bases for piratical warfare? (Cheers.) I have given long and anxious thought to this question, and I have seen no answer to it, except the answer which I am convinced all in this room will give unanimously, which is that under no circumstances is it consistent with the safety of the British Empire, that the German colonies should be returned to Germany. (Loud cheers.)

And please note this doctrine of which I have just approved by your applause is no selfish or imperialistic doctrine. It is one in which the interests of the whole civilised world are as closely concerned, or almost as closely concerned, as the interests of the British Empire itself. After all, more and more the world is being united by the bonds of commerce, of travel, and of mutual interdependence. Are these to be at the mercy of a Power which has been bound by no treaty, checked by no scruple, and which is as deaf to its pledged word as to the voice of humanity and decent methods of warfare? (Cheers.) Therefore, fellow-citizens, of mine, drawn from the remotest from the Mother Land, all may agree that if we are to remain in our interests, in the interests of the world, and in the highest interests, as I think, of the true progress of liberty—if we are to remain a united Empire, it is absolutely necessary that the ways by which we can communicate with each other should never again be at the mercy of any unscrupulous Power. (Cheers.)

That is the first condition of our success. Carrying out this great experiment, this organisation known as the British Empire. This is the material condition—I had almost called it the physical condition. The other condition is moral. This Empire of ours does not rest upon force. (Cheers.) It rests upon mutual comprehension. It rests upon the common conviction that, sprung from one origin, owning one system of laws, animated by one system of ideals; it is our business as a united Empire to carry on, despite the distance, despite all the material obstacles, with conjoint action—to carry on a great, united, and Imperial work. I have always cherished this view of our destiny. I have always believed in its accomplishment. But, if, twenty years ago, I had had to make a speech to an audience like this on an occasion like the present, I should have had to admit that up to that date, indeed up to that date, whatever faith I had in the unity of the Empire, it had never been put to the strain of any great or overwhelming trial. And the critics of those days believed that the British Empire was a purely fair-weather construction, admirable when the winds were not beating on it, or when the floods had not to be excluded, but utterly inefficient when the strain and stress that comes on every human organisation from time to time as generations flow on. I had the faith that when the time of strain came this great Empire would not prove itself unequal to the task thrown upon it. But I had no proof. Well, whatever we have seen of these four years of war, they have supplied that proof fully and abundantly. (Cheers.)

GERMANY'S DISAPPOINTMENTS.  
Our enemies have had many disappointments. They have had disappointments about the temper and about the power of the United States. They have had disappointments about the efficiency and supremacy of their own army. They have had bitter disappointments about the results of their naval and especially of their submarine warfare. (Cheers.) But I do not know that they have had any disappointment greater than that of finding that the various free communities which make up our Empire were all, without exception, prepared to throw their whole weight into this great struggle for freedom, and were as prepared as the Mother Country to make all the sacrifices, whether of money, whether of commerce, whether of wealth, necessary to see that our high Imperial ideals should not be shattered. (Cheers.) I do not believe there was a single German statesman, occupied as they were for years before the war in weighing our shortcomings and in analysing our weaknesses, who ever thought that even if Great Britain went into the war she would find South India and the whole might of the greatest of Empires to them. To me it is much more than the fact that so many more hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers were added to our fighting forces, much more than that the resources of the Empire were put at the disposal of the associated Powers in the great war. It is the standing proof and evidence that this Empire not only stands for freedom and for peace, but that in quiet rare moments when every effort is required from every citizen, when every man has got to consider that he may be

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SIBERIAN INCIDENT.

## COLONEL JOHN WARD AND THE BOLSHEVISTS.

## ATTEMPT TO STOP ALLIED TROOPS

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

A dramatic incident which occurred at Zema Station, in Central Siberia, on the night of the 16th October, 1918, proves that Bolshevism is far from dead in Siberia. The first echelon of the Allied contingent steamed in and the driver of the train was immediately held up by armed men and threatened with shooting if he did not vacate his post and join a strike which had just begun. An alarm by bugle sounded promptly, and the troops turned out and took control of the station. After inquiry into the situation the commanding officer marched a detachment into the town, surrounded the house of the leader, and arrested him.

Papers were found showing that telegrams had been sent down the line a few hours before ordering a general strike of the working staff of the railway. Incidentally, this leader, who was only an ordinary workman, was found in possession of 3,600 roubles (\$200) in new notes of a large denomination, indicating a suspicious origin. The commanding officer immediately posted a proclamation declaring that if all workmen were not posted at 6 o'clock next morning they would be arrested and summarily tried by Court-martial.

Further investigations elicited the startling fact that there was a force of armed Bolshevists in the neighbourhood. Apparently when General Glavin, several hundred of these gentry had escaped southward and circled backward through the mountains, and they were now at some point south of Zema. The former Russian Militia of Zema were quite unprepared for eventualities, and were being dominated by the Bolshevist workmen when the Allied troops unexpectedly appeared on the scene.

During the night the troops occupied all the workshops and public buildings, and as a result of this show of force the strikers returned to duty next morning and resumed work, encouraged by the sight of bayonets. In view of the possibility of concerted action between the numerous armed Bolshevists in the town and those outside the commanding officer further ordered the surrender of arms by a fixed hour, after which anybody found with weapons would be dealt with by martial law. Under both Russian and Allied regulations the penalty of disobedience in these circumstances is death, and the commanding officer indicated that, if necessary, he would not hesitate to inflict it.

It is evident that the projected strike was part of a deliberate plan to interfere with the railway traffic and stop the westward transport of Allied troops, and the fact that there are important bridges over the Oka and the rivers between Irkutsk and Nijni-Udinsk shows how necessary it is to take measures for the protection of the railway. The workmen admitted that they were striking only for political motives, and when it is realized that their leader possessed money obviously improperly come by it is difficult to see the conclusion that German intrigue was at the bottom of the whole incident.

It is understood that Colonel John Ward, the Labour member for Stoke, was the commanding officer whose decisive action so quickly put an end to the incident in Siberia.

Colonel Ward at least commanded the British battalion concerned, the first detachment of which occupied the train yard at Zema, when the engine-driver was held up by armed Bolshevists, who threatened violence if he did not join a strike. Our Correspondent said that the projected strike was part of a deliberate plan to stop the westward transport of Allied troops, and described how the commanding officer marched his men into the town, arrested the leader, promptly ordered the strikers back on pain of arrest and Court-martial, and by his forceful action put an end to an incident which might have left his battalion cut off both in rear and in front.

Colonel Ward's gallantry on the occasion of the mining of the troopship *Tyndareus* off the South African coast in 1917 will be well remembered, and he had previously distinguished himself by his services in France.

Called upon to make the final and ultimate sacrifice of all that he holds dear for some great national cause, it was found that most of British blood and British birth, members and fellow citizens of this great Empire, were all, one in heart and one in courage, in whatever part of the globe their homes may be found, and wherever they may have drawn their origin. That is one of the great heritages of this war.

(The war will leave us all poorer in wealth, deprived, every one of us, of dear friends, of near relations. It will leave a memory behind of suffering, of agony, of trials almost too heavy to be borne; but it will also leave behind a memory of the power which this Empire has shown to throw all its strength unselfishly into a great cause. It will leave behind it a memory of Australians and New Zealanders—it is to them I am speaking to-day, particularly, but not to them alone—who fought side by side with their brothers born in this country. All our sufferings in a common cause, I think I may say without undue arrogance or without boast, will leave us all with the exaltation, and the certitude that these efforts will not be in vain, but will be crowned not only by an honourable peace, a triumphant and a durable peace. (Cheers.) I am glad to have this opportunity of saying to my fellow-countrymen, from whatever part of the Empire they may be drawn, how deeply I feel the immense sense of unity which now and for all time, is going to bind us together. (Cheers.)

## THE DAUNTLESS FIVE HUNDRED.

## HOLDING ON WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

The 500 Americans, under Major Charles W. Whittlesey, who were for five days cut off in the Argonne Forest and surrounded by the enemy, determined to maintain their positions until the American advance should bring them within its friendly embrace, but their plight was precarious.

Two days' food supplies, and emergency rations of bully beef and biscuits, were all that they possessed when entrapped by the Germans. Soon these were exhausted, and the little band had to face starvation.

Then to obtain water it was necessary to approach the foot of a hill commanded by the Germans. Instant death awaited all who dared to move towards the hill, and it was only at night that the men could set out to get water. One, two, three days passed, and there came no sign of relief. Meanwhile the wounded and killed were steadily increasing.

The fire of the German 77's, of trench mortars and machine-guns, and snipers took its daily toll. But the men were undaunted. A defensive position had been organized, and the whole detachment had dug itself in as best it could. Patrols were sent out to protect the garrison. Thrice the Germans attacked the brave band, and thrice the Germans failed before the machine-gun and rifle fire of Americans.

But the call for human endurance became more and more intense with each passing day. Incessant rain, cold, hunger, and mental anxiety were only fought, and fought with sublime resolution, by the courage and cheerfulness of Major Whittlesey, and by the hopes of the officers and men under him. Desperate attempts were being made to reach them from this side, but the Germans, favoured by the forest wilderness, prevented any assistance being brought to them. Aerial communication was then attempted. Aeroplanes would go over to where it was thought the party were and drop food, medical supplies, ammunition, and baskets of carrier pigeons. The men were forced to come down to a very low altitude, and there were some casualties among them, owing to machine-gun fire from the ground.

The beleaguered detachment could hear the many attempts of the aeroplanes to reach them, but they saw with dismay that the supplies either fell to north or south, where it was impossible to reach them. To starve men the sight was discouraging, but it told that everything possible for their rescue was being attempted. Four days passed, and as the men looked out into the night all they could hear was the sound of battle far away; and the movements of Germans all round. But on the morning of the fifth day the men heard the roar of cannon and the din of approaching battle. Nearer and nearer the din approached. Men wasted and famished, men enduring all the tortures of hunger and mental anxiety, were advancing.

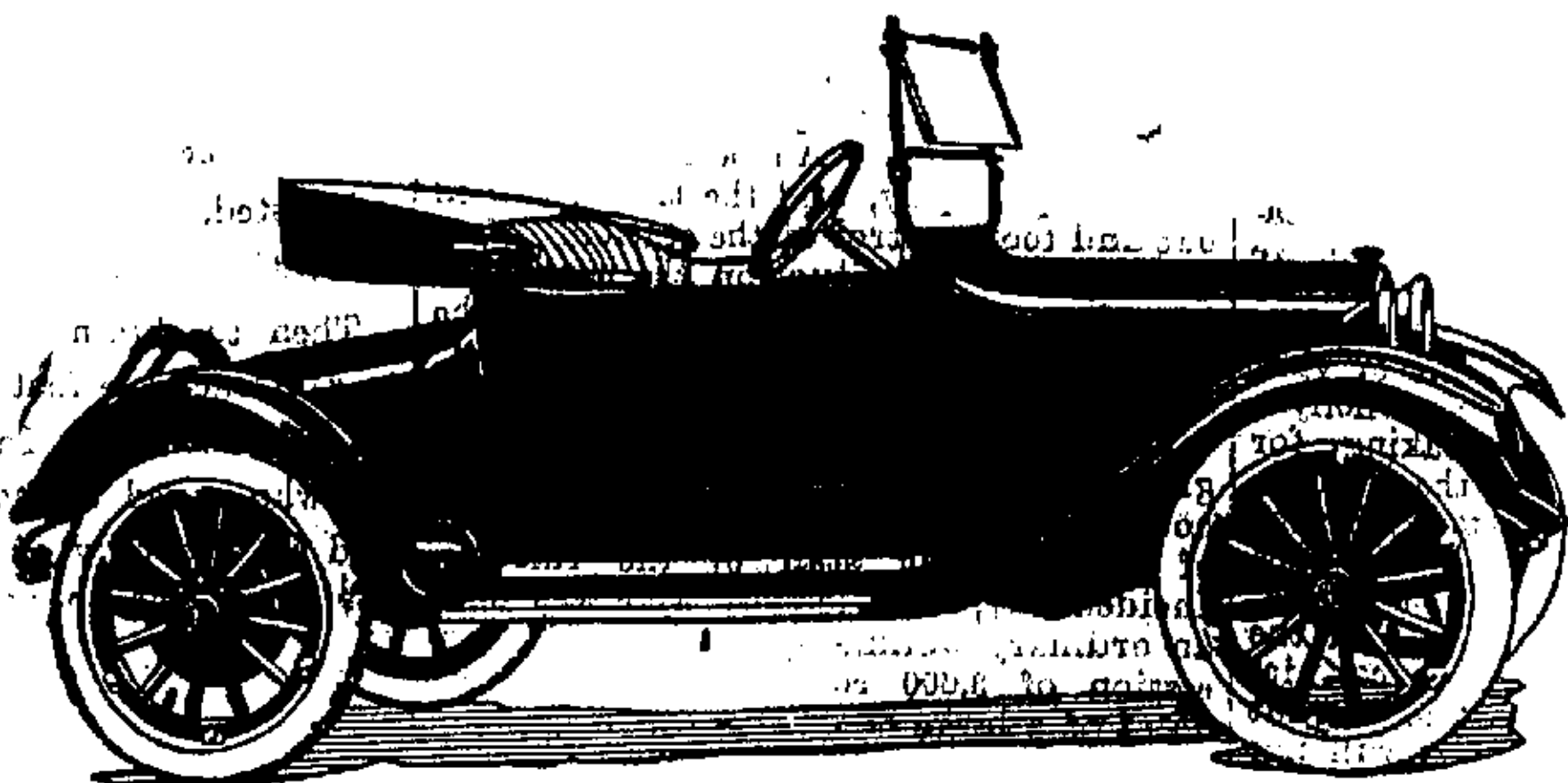
All that day men listened for the sound of an American voice from out of the wilderness beyond. Hours that seemed like days themselves passed. The men counted them one by one. Doubts sprang to lips. Would the Germans hold up the advance? But the doubts were driven away by the sound of the battle. As dusk was falling, American figures broke through from the thickness and the American voices raised a mighty cheer. The grand reunion had come.

## ANZACS WITH ENGLISH WIVES.

A thoughtful act on the part of the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes) has been revealed by the issue of an Australian army order giving Anzacs who do not desire to take advantage of the six months' home leave the option of spending their long furlough in Great Britain. This concession does not affect many Australians, but some who have married English girls, and others whose parents reside in England, feel they would rather spend their leave in the Motherland. When Mr. Hughes first made the announcement regarding home leave for the 1914 men, the question of what should be done for those who did not wish to return until the war was over had not been considered. Soon after Mr. Hughes had told the soldiers of the arrangement he visited Tinscourt Wood, which was then near the Australian front line and under shell fire. As Mr. Hughes was passing through the wood an Australian soldier stopped him and asked whether he would be compelled to return to Australia. "For," said he, "I have married an English girl, and I do not wish to return to Australia until I can take her with me. Would it not be possible for me to spend my leave in England with my wife?" Mr. Hughes took a note of the man's request, and immediately on his return to London had inquiries made as to the number of men who wished to remain in Great Britain. The number was not large, but it was sufficient to warrant the making of special arrangements for them. In addition to those who had family ties in Great Britain, a certain percentage wished to take advantage of the opportunity for prosecuting their studies in the country. It has now been decided that Australian soldiers who desire to spend their leave in England will be granted furlough for seventy days on full pay, with an additional allowance of 3s. per day for subsistence. They will also be permitted to draw up to 20 per cent. of their deferred pay.



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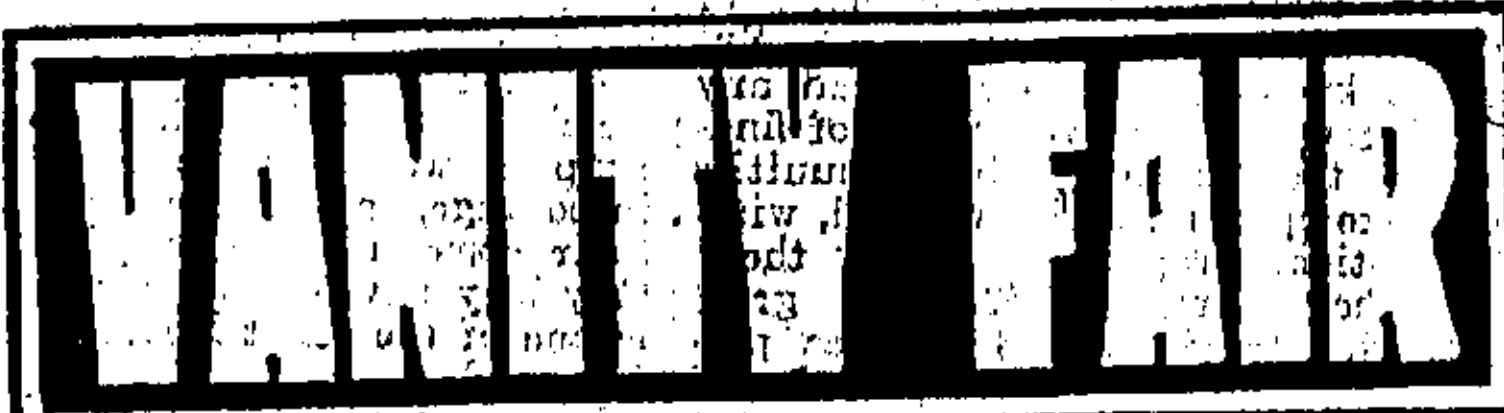
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Vim dashed with verve and a vivid vivacity.  
Artful slim ankles neath brief skirts and sporty ones.  
Nymphs so demure that their sly, soft suggestivity.  
Impishly tickles you. Here are no hungry ones.  
Though there are (whisper!) some "almost-seem-naughty ones".  
Young and—What's that? Oh! I trust your perspicacity.  
Fame is a trickster, and Fortune's a jade.  
Age waits to grips you at last by the hair.  
If you find comfort in dimples arrayed.  
Rouse ye, brave Gentles! Here's the Vanity Fair.

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## THE UNITY OF THE ALLIES. THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON THE TON-PER-TON POLICY.

The Lord Chancellor presided at a dinner given, recently, by the Government to the members of the French and Italian sections of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee, in the Royal Gallery, Palace of Westminster. There were a large and distinguished company present. On the immediate right of the chairman were M. Franklin-Bouillon (President of the French Section), Viscount Bryce, M. Painlevé, and the Lord Mayor, and on his left the Italian Ambassador, the Speaker, and Signor Francesco Ruffini (President of the Italian Section).

The Lord Chancellor, proposing "The French, Italian, and Belgian Section of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee," said that the history of France had been long and glorious but he believed that the most glorious page was the way she had endured in this war. (Cheers.) France had endured unto the end. Italy had proved by the might of her sons that the old Roman valour was still alive in them. She could uphold her rights and bid defiance to all who desired to infringe them.

### BELGIUM'S HERO KING.

No one could remember the name of Belgium without thinking of the unutterable wrongs which she had sustained at the hands of Germany. We could not sufficiently admire the heroic stand which the Belgians made. Belgium had indeed a hero King. They would recollect the striking cartoon showing the Kaiser and the King of the Belgians side by side. The Kaiser was represented as saying, "You have lost everything," and the King of the Belgians replied, "Not my soul." (Cheers.) The Lord Chancellor, continuing, said that to him who kept his soul everything else that was good came in time. (Cheers.) They could not refuse their tribute to the Queen. (Cheers.)

"This meeting," the Lord Chancellor continued, "is a symbol of the close co-operation between the Allied countries. Co-operation is the business of the hour, and the business of the hour is to achieve victory to crush militarism." (Cheers.) Germany's methods had been such that they recalled the description of the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, with the addition that there had been during this war on the part of Germany a cold calculation in brutal excesses which was a novelty in the history of the world. Having referred to what occurred in Lille, he said such crimes called aloud to Heaven for punishment. He pointed out, by their methods of warfare at sea and by the bombing and destruction of open towns, the Germans had violated international law.

In the opinion of every man who brought a sound judgment to bear upon the question, such outrages were execrable, and when they had been reduced to a system everyone must feel that those responsible for such a system must be dealt with and utterly destroyed. (Cheers.) The only other thing under the heading of outrages that he wished to refer to was the most painful of all, the ill-treatment of prisoners. (Hear, hear.) Was it not horrible to think that prisoners were being starved and subjected to every form of outrage and cruelty that these entrusted with their custody could devise?

### ALLIED AIMS.

"We have had two aims in this war," he proceeded. "One was the punishment of those who had been proved to be guilty of outrages, and the other was reparation for the wrongs that had been done. Punishment of the offenders would not be mere vengeance; it would be a vindication of international morality. (Hear, hear.) No law is of any value without some sanctity, and unless international law can be vindicated we may look forward in future wars to a recurrence of the horrors that characterised the Thirty Years' War long ago in Germany. The second aim is this, that there would be reparation. (Hear, hear.) Let it not be said that these things were demanded by us, as the Germans are trying to say, in the friendly arrogance of victory. We demanded these things from the beginning of the war, and we demanded things even when the sky was darkest for us, and when our prospects were at the worst. As regards reparation, there are some wrongs which cannot be righted. The murdered cannot be restored to life; the mutilated cannot be made good. Punishment may be meted out to the offenders; indemnities, compensation, is out of the question. But there are things that can be compensated. The devastation that has been wrought to the territory of the invaded countries, the cutting down of fruit trees, the destruction of coal mines, the havoc wrought in houses and property—all these things must be compensated."

There is another thing that I will add, and it is this: Speaking my own opinion, I say that every vessel that has been sunk by submarines ought to be replaced. (Cheers.) German merchant vessels have been for the most part in harbour. We cannot allow them to start with the advantage of their merchant shipping to a great extent intact, and we trust that there may be such reparation in this particular matter exhibited as will prevent the Germans from reaping from their outrages that nefarious advantage which they hope to get. (Cheers.) The German people must be taught that militarism does not pay. (Hear, hear.) The German people have identified themselves with the German Government. The German people exalted in the initial successes of the war. They gloried over the outrages which were committed in their cause. They now know that the war is a blunder, and they must be made to recognise that it was a gigantic crime. (Hear, hear.) Germany

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## A PRINCESS IN THULE. SAINT, HEROINE AND UNCROWNED QUEEN.

"A week or two since there was laid to rest in an island of the Hebrides the dust of a Scottish saint and heroine." So writes Walter Shaw, in *The Scotsman*. "She was one of the Sisterhood of Sacri-fice whose names shine as the stars for ever and ever." Happy the nation that rears these daughters!

"She was born in the island where she now lies buried. Her father is laid, in reality king, of the little domain. He is also a chieftain, though not chief, of an ancient and warlike clan, who plied both oar and sword. Look into the faces of these men, and you will see the dark fire of the Celt and the ice-cold daring of the Norseman lodged in the same countenance. The uncrowned queen of the island was our saint and heroine. She alone like a pearl in the bosom of her loyal folk, they wear her now in their hearts."

### THE CALL OF DUTY.

"The island of which I speak is remote; Events of the great world outside trouble it deeply only about once in a hundred years, and some mighty movements have never reached it at all—for instance, the religious Reformation. The natives are Catholics, and the names of the Virgin and Saints are invoked on all important occasions."

"When the present war broke out, the folk of the island were not surprised. They expect a war every few years. 'Who was the enemy?' was the first question. Their doubts were soon set at rest, by the young lady of the big house, who had had her education finished on the Continent. She knew, and they trusted her. She addressed them from a rock fronting the sea, while they stood on the sands around; and she spoke to them in their own Gaelic tongue, so full of the sounds of war and tempest, love and tenderness. At times her voice rose to a rhapsody, for she had imbibed the traditions and eloquence of the bards; and these grim men, with their women-folk and children, listened with growing indignation."

"But she was loving as she was brave. Her exhortation finished, she kissed each woman and each child, and shook hands with the men. Next day she was bound for Serbia—Serbia, with its record of heroism, battle, death, flight, fever, horrors unnameable."

### WHO GOES HOME?

"Her sailors and soldiers have covered themselves with glory by sea and land, but it is not of that I wish to tell; not that, but of a week or two ago."

"There was a strange sight at a London railway station. Four grizzled, somewhat aged, seafaring men, roughly clad and using strange speech, were standing round a coffin. It was her retainers come to meet her and bring her home. Through the influence and courtesy of an official were granted, their earnest desire, that they should stand over her in the dimly-lighted van as the train sped off, with its precious casket through the darkness of the night. Ay, there they stood over her, and blessed her as they wept. The same ritual was observed on the ship that bore her to her island kingdom. A day later she was buried under the protection of a lichen-covered Celtic cross dating back to the time of St. Columba. The Atlantic sang a requiem."

is responsible for what has been done by the Kaiser, her ruler. They have never effectually dissociated themselves from what he did. They gloried in his successes and they condoned his misdeeds. (Cheers.)

### UNITY ESSENTIAL.

M. Painlevé, responding on behalf of France, said the aim of that gathering was not to draw up a protocol, but to bring closer together the relationship between the Allies. In the dark days of the war it was unity of action that carried the Allies through—the application of the theory of one Allied front. He would have liked to have spoken of the marvellous effect of the creation of unity of command in the presence of Mr. Lloyd George. In November of last year that question was being discussed by the Allies. It was at that time that Mr. Lloyd George made his great speech at the Ministry of War in Paris. In it he declared that there must be unity of command—one front, one army, one nation. (Cheers.) That programme was realised, and they had seen the result. (Cheers.) M. Ruffini, responding on behalf of Italy, said that at the time when things were looking black for Italy Mr. Lloyd George came to him and told him "You must resist. Retreat and retreat, but still resist. Keep on fighting." (Cheers.) The Italian Army did so, and combined with unity of command under Marshal Foch, they were achieving victory. (Cheers.)

M. Feron (Belgian delegate) said the war was a war of democracies, and they could say that victory had been won. M. Franklin-Bouillon (president of the French section), speaking in English, said the spirit which had animated that gathering showed what had always been the spirit of Britain and France, even when they were fighting against each other. They had now fallen side by side in the present war, and nothing could divide them.

The Speaker (Mr. J. W. Lowther) gave the toast of "The Allied Navies and Armies." Speaking in French, the right hon. gentleman said the Allies could congratulate themselves that, in good fortune and in bad, the common will and victory had never been endangered, and the unity of the front, physical and moral, had remained unshaken. "You will admire above all (the right hon. gentleman continued) the way in which our soldiers, scorning fatigue, have always been able to make the last effort required of them. And your memories will finally bring to you the dazzling vision of this summer, when our armies, responding to Marshal Foch's supreme appeal, passed to the offensive, and with a sudden dash drove back the rising tide of barbarism. (Cheers.)"

## AUCTIONS

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),**  
the 28th January, 1919, at 10 a.m., Sharp at  
M's Naval Depot, Kowloon,  
About 8,000 tons LUMP JAPANESE  
COAL, "MIYAO" MINE.  
Special conditions will govern the sale of this Coal which may be obtained on application to  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the  
Admiralty.  
Hongkong, December 28th, 1918. [164]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),**  
the 28th January, 1919 at 10 a.m., at H.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot, respectively, Old and Surplus  
**NAVAL AND VICTUALLING**

**STORES,**  
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Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—One Steam Cutter 28 feet (Hull only), Various Ships and Boat's Fittings, Fan Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles, Canvas Hooses, Coal Hawes, Paperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Boat's Oars, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric Cable, Old Steel Wire Rope and Hawes, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores: Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Transport Bedding, Officers' Mess Traps, (a quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Coopers' Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on Wednesday, 31st January, 1919, about 11 a.m.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogues.  
N.B.—The Sale at the Kowloon Depot on Wednesday, 31st January, will not commence until after completion of the Sale of Japanese Coal advertised for the same date at 10 a.m. Sharp.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the  
Admiralty.  
Hongkong, December 19th, 1918. [163]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. Macdonald & Co., to sell by Public Auction,  
at their premises Hung-hon, commencing  
**FRIDAY, January 10th, 1919, at 10 a.m.,**  
and continuing on **MONDAY,**  
January 13th, at 10 a.m.

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One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing).  
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing).  
One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 6" by 3 feet fitted with 16 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

AND  
One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 22 of Bolinders catalogue.  
The machinery will be put up for Auction on Friday, January 10th, at 10 a.m.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [118]

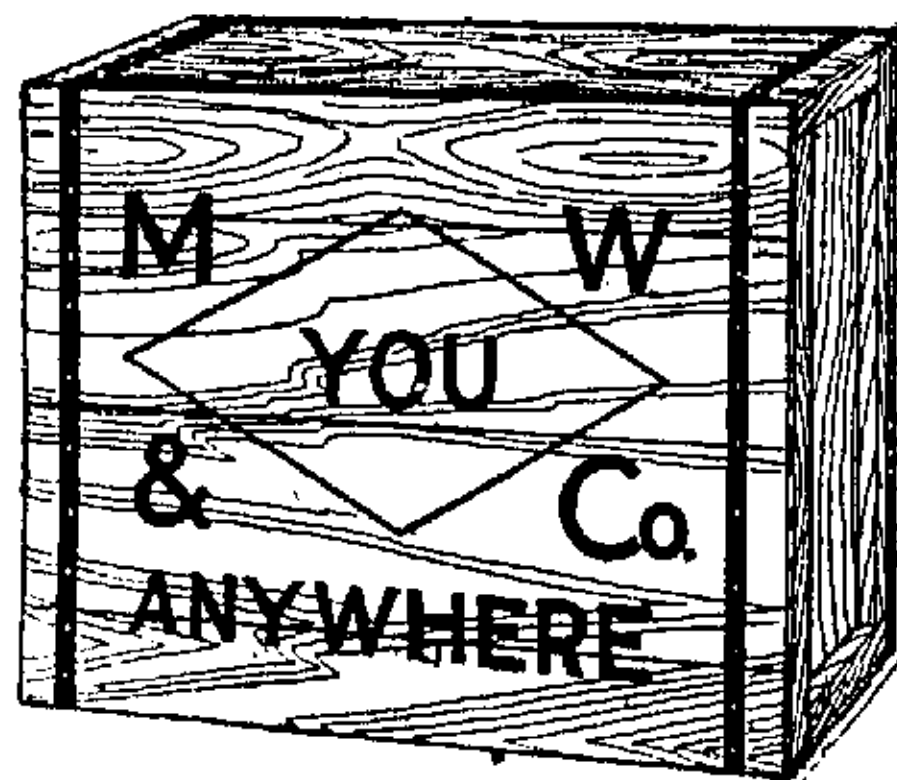


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### OUR LONDON LETTER. THE OLD MERRY-GOROUND OF POLITICS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 28th.  
It is said in political circles that the Prime Minister intends to appeal to the country before the end of the year, or very early in 1919, in order to obtain a fresh mandate not only to carry the war to victory, but to arrange terms of peace, and then to undertake the herculean task of reconstruction after the war. This is probably correct. At all events from one standpoint a fresh mandate is desirable. The present House of Commons is out of touch with public opinion. One section of the House, at least, composed of Pacifists of the Don't Be Hard-On-Germans type, flagrantly misrepresents the views and wishes of their constituents. Men of this type would automatically vanish at a General Election, and their disappearance would be a real blessing. They have hampered the national efforts in the war as much as they dared, and they would be a national nuisance in Parliament while peace terms are under discussion.

#### WOMEN VOTERS.

The appearance of women voters on the scene will make the next General Election rather piquant. Eve in the political arena armed with the vote is an enigma to the old Parliamentary hands. Both sides have made use of the lady in the past, but the question that puzzles them now is—How will she vote? They are busy with blandishments designed to please, and it is extremely amusing to watch the efforts at flattery as each party assures her that "Cicilia's friend, not short." They each want the female vote, totalling 6,000,000 altogether, but cannot be certain of getting it. Even in the House of Commons the other night members, with an eye to the ballot-box, passed a resolution to admit women to Parliament, many old-time anti-Suffragists supporting the proposal. It is only a pious opinion at present, but as Bacon says, a straw shows in what quarter the wind is setting.

To the impartial observer one thing is clear—women are determined to see that the war goes on till the Huns are beaten to the ground, and then to see that the Kaiser and his fellow-criminals in power and a peace framed to safeguard the world from another catastrophe like the present one. This means that at a General Election the women would plump for Lloyd George.

#### OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS.

The successive parties of overseas journalists who have come to England as guests of the Ministry of Information have no reason to complain of the manner of their reception, which has been cordial and welcomed both in London and the provinces. They have gone everywhere and seen everything that could enable them to understand the magnitude of Britain's efforts in the war, which, of course, was the main purpose of their visit.

The King and Queen have received these parties of visitors from beyond the seas, and shown that they understand the power and position of the Press as an instrument for guiding and informing public opinion on right lines. As such, at Buckingham Palace, would never have been thought of; but times have changed. British journalism, so long regarded in this country as the poor relation of the continent, though always the loyal friend of the public, is coming into its own.

#### GERMANS IN CHINA.

Public opinion is satisfied for the moment by the threat of the British Government that unless better treatment is accorded our prisoners of war in Germany we shall resort to reprisals. Experience proves that in dealing with the Huns, force is the only argument they understand. It goes against the grain of Englishmen even to propose to deal harshly with men whom the fortune of war has placed entirely in our power; but the Germans have left us no choice.

The break-down of the Conference on the exchange of prisoners held recently was entirely due to the demand of the German delegates that the ratification of any agreement should depend on the consideration of the position of Germans in China. Obviously Germans in China have nothing whatever to do with British prisoners in Germany, and the authorities here refused to permit the question for the real issue. It now appears, from Parliamentary papers submitted to the House by the Home Secretary, that there are about 3,200 Germans in China, of whom 1,724 are women and children. The Government have now conceded a point in that they will agree to the repatriation of Germans in your part of the world, though they still adhere to their previous decision refusing to make ratification of the agreement for exchange of prisoners-of-war dependent on the undertaking of the Chinese Government not to intern or deport Germans.

#### BISHOP OF FU-KIEN.

The Church of England newspapers record the consecration at Lambeth Palace of the Rev. John Hind as Bishop of Fu-Kien. The new prelate who was ordained at Killarney in 1892, was Headmaster of the C.M.S. Middle School, Fochow, 1907, and formerly C.M.S. missionary at Fuhning.

#### ENEMY TRADE SCHEMES.

Attention is called to schemes which, it is stated, the Germans have on foot for development of their trade in the Far East after the war. They are already at work in the Dutch East Indies, effecting measures with the object of excluding every trade from their own in that region. A Java correspondent of the Overseas Trade Bureau, in pointing this out, strongly advises British firms to take adequate steps to counter the German plan of campaign. From other well-informed sources I learn that the Germans intend to make a big effort to recover the ground they have lost in China; in fact, they are making preparations to flood the Chinese market with goods as soon as possible following the declaration of peace. In this connection it is forewarned is to be forearmed.—H.D.

### OUR INDUSTRIAL FUTURE. INTERVIEW WITH SIR R. HADFIELD.

What is to be the industrial future of Britain? Into that one question so many others are packed that one could fill a column with the mere list of them. But when I went to talk to Sir Robert Hadfield, who is, I suppose, the foremost metallurgist of Great Britain, I was thinking chiefly of the future as compared with the past, and of that old dependence of ours on Germany from which the war has set us free (writes "H.L." to the Observer). Shall we retain that freedom, or shall we in the coming years go back to the old ways? Have we in this country the men who can make us permanently independent of German scientists?

"I have yet to learn," said Sir Robert when I put the question to him, "that the German scientists are superior to our own. Germany never was ahead of us except in the application of knowledge. There is no evidence that Germans are, or ever were, ahead of us in research or ingenuity. The German people are very industrious. In the years before the war they proved that they were willing to spend years of work on any line that was suggested to them. They were ready to take any hint, to follow up any clue, but they have no monopoly of inventive genius. Their eagerness to learn has always seemed to me their chief characteristic. I know that Krupp kept an eye on every periodical in the world that dealt with steel. Their arrangements were so perfect that they could not miss any important fact that found its way into print anywhere. And that is how the Germans scored. They pressed the brains of all the world into their service, and the curious fact is that the world has been deluded into thinking that the consequent progress was solely due to the superiority of German brains."

#### LIFE HAS BEEN TOO EASY.

"Some of us knew before the war that the British had brains of their own, but it has needed the war to bring that fact home to the mind of the nation. There is that excellent British Scientific Industries Exhibition at King's College. It has been a revelation to very many people. They had no idea that British scientists had achieved so much, or that British industry was capable of so much, but the achievements of our scientists are not new, and British industry was always capable of the things which it is performing to-day. The fact is that life had been too easy for us in the past. We did not take our work seriously enough and we did not care if others reaped where we had sown. Our scientists made discoveries and Germany exploited them, and was given the credit for them."

"In these years of war we have been compelled to learn our own power, and that exhibition is the proof that now at all events we are awake to it. Every time I have been to King's College since the exhibition was opened I have been struck by the number of people in the rooms and by the care with which they study the exhibits. There is nothing attractive about the show. There are no cinematograph displays, nor is there anything in the nature of entertainment. But there are always people always studying their catalogues, asking intelligent questions, taking notes, and showing the most genuine and instructed interest."

#### THE OBSESSION OF LETTERS.

"We have suffered in the past from the obsession of letters. Oxford and Cambridge have concentrated on letters and mathematics and they have neglected science. It has been left to the local universities to rectify that error, and to a great extent they have done it. In our works at Sheffield we know the value of the men who are trained at Sheffield University, and we employ many of them. The success of the local universities in turning out men apt in scientific work has made it clear that we have in England no lack of the raw material of which scientists are made."

"But the trouble is that there is so little recognition of the scientist. We live in an industrial age. Consider for a moment and think what the world would be like if you took away iron and steel. What would become of our houses, our towns, the whole fabric of our life? The world of to-day is built on a foundation and framework of steel, and the scientist is the master of steel as well as of all those other material things which play a part in life. But the scientist is scarcely regarded in the governing of the country. The highest places and the greatest rewards appear to be reserved for those who are quite definitely not scientists. There is scarcely any organization at work seeking out and helping embryo scientists, and it has to be confessed that the boy or girl who in England wins through to scientific competence—to say nothing of eminence—does so in spite of rather than because of our system of education."

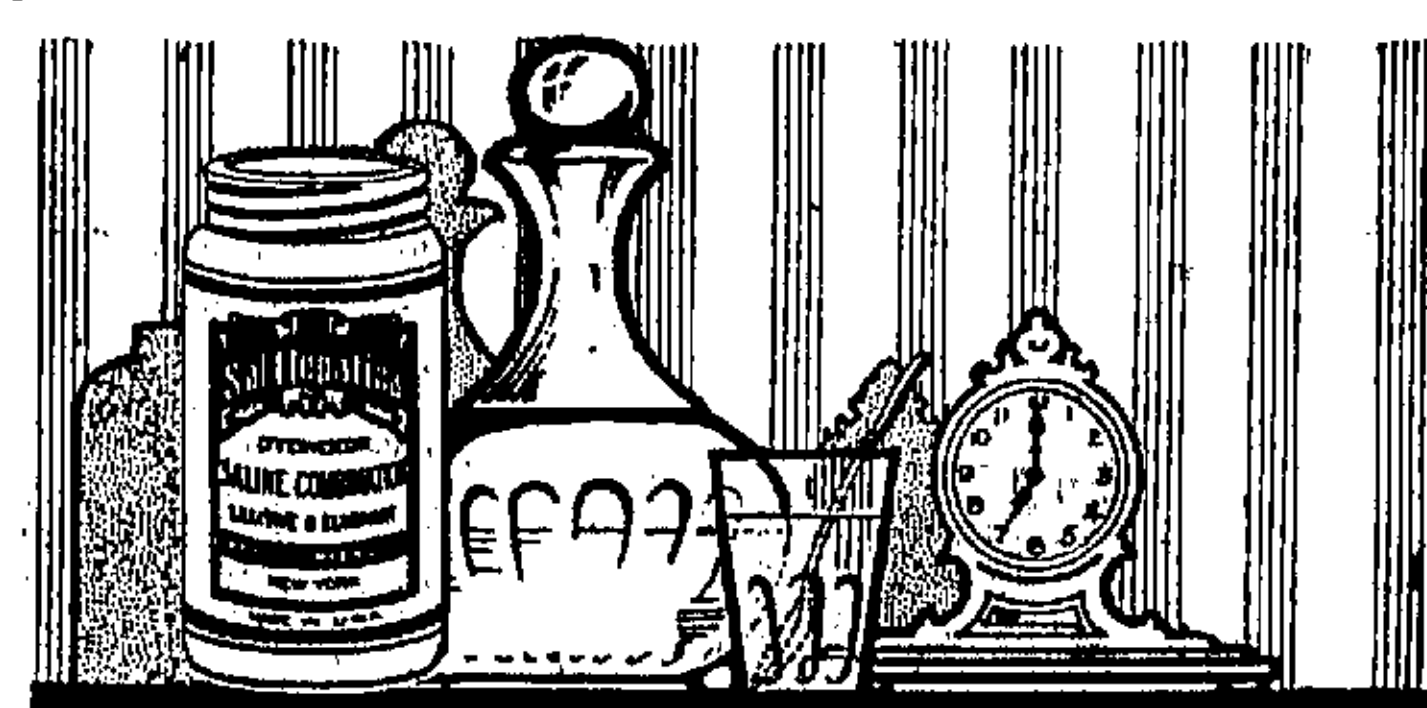
"But the things we have to do to change. This war has made plain the importance of the scientist even to those who in the past thought little of science. We owe our favourable position to-day to the fact that there have always been in England men who have devoted themselves to scientific studies and to research, very often without hope of reward, very often in the face of discouragement. But it is neither sensible nor fair that this state of things should continue. If we wish to retain our position we must set to work deliberately to cultivate our scientists, to seek them out and to train them and to cherish them."

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF DISCOVERY.

"For there is nothing accidental about scientific discovery or invention. Scientific discovery is an art which can be cultivated as the late Dr. Gore showed in his wonderful book, 'The Art of Scientific Discovery.' Important discoveries cannot be made by rule alone, but the process of scientific discovery can be largely reduced to order and rule. And it must be obvious that the man who has been trained in the rules and practice of this art is infinitely more likely to make valuable discoveries than the untutored chance experimenter. Discoveries which win wars and establish a nation's industries are not lucky flukes. They are nearly always the results of work along certain definite lines—work which can only be carried out by men who have been trained to perform it."

"In the years to come we shall need all the discoveries, and therefore we must

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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## "ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

January 8th.

*Ida Mura*, Japanese str. 1,235 tons, Capt. Toge, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.

*Amoy*, British str. 1,225 tons, Capt. Milne, from Bombay, and Singapore and Bangkok, with a cargo of rice from Bangkok.

*Ida Mura*, Japanese str. 1,332 tons, Captain Hashimoto, from Saigon, whence she left on December 29th, with a cargo of rice.

January 7th.

*Hung On*, French str. 285 tons, Capt. Nicolai, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 4th, with a general cargo.

*Polyphenus*, British str. 3,061 tons, Capt. Holman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.

*Sanku*, Port str. 1,145 tons, Capt. Carneiro, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.

## CLEARANCES

January 8th.

*Amoy*, for Fremantle.

*Bani Maru*, for Batavia.

*Brishan*, for Haiphong.

*Hok Canton*, for Canton.

*Kwang Tai*, for Kwong Chow Wan.

*Quincheang*, for Kobe.

*Shinkai Maru*, for Kobe.

*Sphinx*, for Shanghai.

*Tai Sang*, for Canton.

*Tyrol*, for Batavia.

*Wing Hong*, for Kwong Chow Wan.

January 7th.

*Amoy Maru*, for Yokohama.

*Bani Maru*, for Calcutta.

*Choung*, for Haiphong.

*Chuen On*, for Hoihow.

*Hutchinson*, for Canton.

*Hutchinson*, for Poocheu.

*Singon*, for Shanghai.

## WEATHER REPORT.

January 7th, 11.30.5—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and the Philippines. The anti-cyclone has moved eastwards and pressure has decreased moderately at the majority of reporting stations. Fresh monsoon will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.18 inches, against an average of 0.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	(Variable winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamcocks) No. 1.	
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.	

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.27	30.19	30.12
Temperature	65	62	66
Humidity	52	69	61
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	5	4	2
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th 66  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th 62

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

**SANDAKAN LINE**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued.

**MANILA LINE**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

**HAIPHONG LINE**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

**BORNEO LINE**—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Data.

**YEN-TSIN LINE**—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, all European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to  
Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone 2

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

**THE Homeward Mail Steamer**, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. Passengers accommodation in the Homeward Mail Steamer, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to the overlying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 2 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

## THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON" having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 12th Jan. 1919, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th Jan., at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 6th, 1919. 1176

## APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAU)



For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAU, 2, rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



## PACIFIC SERVICE.

The following fixtures have been made for the Company's steamers.

## FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

N/A

## USUAL PORTS OF CALL

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	15th January.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	20th February.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	20th March.
"MONTEAGLE"	5th April.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	17th April.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	16th May.
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	12th June.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	10th July.

For particulars regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to the General Agent, Vancouver, B.C., or to the General Agent, Hongkong.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Vancouver, B.C., or to the General Agent, Hongkong.

Phone 155. General Agent, Vancouver, B.C. Phone 65. General Agent, Hongkong.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	8th March	13th April	22nd April
"NELLORE"	20th March	30th April	10th May

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	10th January	Due Bombay about 27th January
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FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	AMOI		8th Jan.	BATAVIA
TJILATJAP	MACASSAR		End Jan.	JAVA

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the General Agent, Hongkong.

Yok Building, 1st Floor.

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 1674.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

General Managers, Yok Building.

Telephone No. 1674.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 11th, 1919

S.S. "EQUADOR" Jan. 28th, 1919

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Feb. 28th, 1919

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overboard Escapero

(all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be

surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KIKEN KAIHWA and the CANADIAN

PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

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## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CHANGAI, MANILA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAYAN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts,

Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to

Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2109

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## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" containing full particulars of the world will be forwarded free on application.

Telephone address "COUPON".

HONGKONG, Hotel Buildings, opposite of Paddy Street.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—VICTORIA CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"TUNGHOH"	On 8th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 9th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 9th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | SUNDAY, 12th Jan. at 10 A.M.  
"HAIYAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... | FRIDAY, 17th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,  
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA...	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE...	26th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA...	10th January.	27th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by P. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

\* For Shanghai only.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handicrafts, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons	Sat. 11th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,950 tons	Sat. 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,980 tons	Sat. 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU ... 7,000 tons	Tues. 14th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE	TAMBA MARU ... 15,510 tons	Fri. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons	Fri. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBIS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,900 tons	Wed. 22nd Jan. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	TENSHIN MARU ... 8,470 tons	Sun. 13th Jan.
MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU ... 7,000 tons	Fri. 24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SEINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	Tues. 23rd Jan.

\* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

\* KATORI MARU ... Tues. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.  
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Jan. at 11 A.M.  
‡ Omitting Manila destination.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 528 and 529

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIEMEN MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SEINTO MARU	22,000	6th Mar. 1919.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO OBUS, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	17,500	Mar. 18th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

FROM MARSEILLES FOR SHANGHAI—The S.S. "PORTHOS" will leave on or about Jan. 11th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

J. TOURTET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"LUZON MARU" Sunday, 12th January, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"INDUS MARU" Wednesday 15th January Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"KENKON MARU" Monday, 13th January, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" Sunday, 13th January, at 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 16th January, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSEPH MARU" Thursday, 9th January, at 9 A.M.

"KILJO MARU" Sunday, 13th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(16,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

Jan. 9th, 1919.

"CHINA"

Feb. 6th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street.

Prince's Building.

Tel. 149.

[45]



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe (via NEOPATANA) ...	Mishima Maru ...	8th Jan.
U.S.A. ...	Kator Maru ...	9th Jan.
U.S.A. ...	Nanking ...	9th Jan.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong ...	Albay ...	Wednesday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon ...	Telemachus ...	Wednesday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China ...	Tamshoo ...	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok ...	Yusang ...	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Mausang ...	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon ...	Bourbon ...	Wednesday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Olanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez ...	Polypheus ...	Wednesday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 8th Jan., at 3 P.M.		
Swatow, and Formosa via Keelung ...	Joshia Maru ...	Thursday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Tyikini ...	Thursday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and North China ...	Suming ...	Thursday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Wakaiwai and Chofoo ...	Huichoo ...	Thursday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Loongang ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow ...	Pan Cloon ...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Loongang ...	Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Loongang ...	Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada ...	Arabia Maru ...	Saturday, 11th, 11.45 A.M.
Swatow and Straits ...	Chinshua ...	Saturday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Hoo ...	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via SAN FRANCISCO ...	Nankang ...	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sinkiang ...	Tuesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER ...	Empress of Japan ...	Wednesday, 15th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Suiyang ...	Thursday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haitan ...	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.

\* Subscribed correspondence only.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3383.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "HINGWAH"

## GRAND CONCERT!

TODAY (WEDNESDAY),

JAN. 8th, 1918,

at the

THEATRE ROYAL.

by

Madame Yadviga Zaleska,

Eminent Polish Pianist

and

Professor of the Musica

Academy in Petrograd.

Mr. Arsenis Kirilloff,

Famous Russian Opera-Singer.

Kindly assisted by

Prof. Dannenberg,

who with Madame Zaleska, will play the famous variation Saint Saens on two pianos.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES.

Prices \$3. \$2 & \$1.

## A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. The complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 4,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—

"AERATED WATER PLANT,"

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or

Care of General Post Office,

Box No. 980.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

10 a.m.—Auction of Lagoon Japanese Coal at H.M.'s Naval Depot, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

10 a.m.—Auction of Naval and Victualling Stores at H.M. Naval Yard and at Kowloon Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TOMORROW.

3 p.m.—Concert at the Theatre Royal.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## WE BUY

used

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

Collection and Large Lots for

Spot cash.

Tell us what you have for sale.

Do not send without first writing

to us.

No cheap lots wanted.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	January 7th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
Postponable Bills at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	420 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	417 1/2
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	79
Credit at 60 days' sight	48
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand—On demand	151
ON MANILA	
On demand—On demand	160
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand—On demand	141
ON BATAVIA	
On demand—On demand	185
ON HONGKONG	
On demand—On demand	22 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK	
On demand—On demand	22 1/2 p.m.
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buyer Rate	\$ 5.90
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$41.90
SILVER LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$48.40

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

ongkong	20 cents, pieces	per cent.
Hongkong	10	\$100 Premium
Canton	20	\$100 Discount
Canton	10	\$2.5
Canton	10	\$0.00

PREVENT DISEASE  
"INSECTOX"  
IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S  
FLY SPRAY"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS"

and tin of "Household Insectox"

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"

Refills, for use in homes, hospitals, etc.

"CRUDE INSECTOX"

strong, for use in camps, stables, factories, cattle quarters, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"

Refills, for spraying plants infested with with greenfly, etc. Harmless to plant life.

Price 70c per tin.

On sale at Messrs A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong and Kowloon, Bakilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & Co.,

Sole Agents.

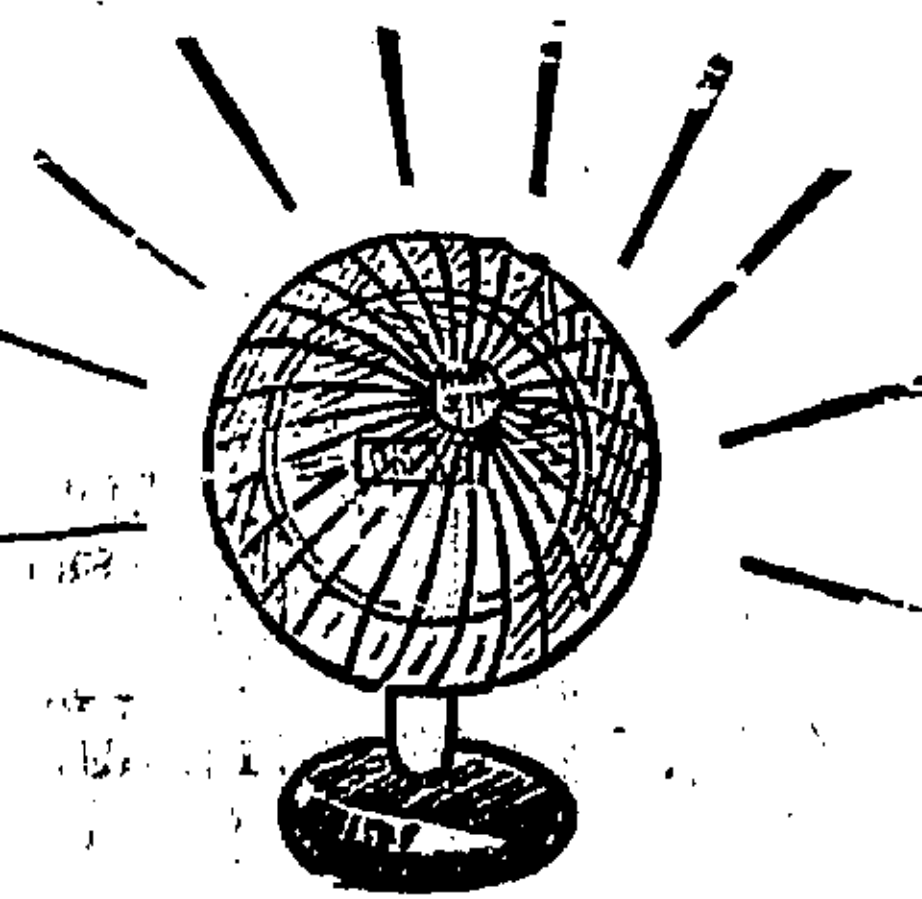
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## ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Voeux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "Brascollite" Fitting.



The cool sea-son will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "Majestic" Radiator.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserves ... 60,000,000

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Moukha	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourne
Hankow	Pan-Pan	Vladivostok
Hanoi	Pondichery	

## BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... (Francs) 45,000,000

Paid Up ... (Francs) 15,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000)

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

## BRANCHES:

Peking

Shanghai

Tientsin

Hongkong

Saigon

Haiphong

Yunnanfu

## BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Edmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: "CHIBANKIND."

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road, Tel 2440. Hongkong September 26th, 1918 [168]

## WILLS' "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES.

Fresh Stocks of

## MAGNUM SIZE

"CAPSTAN NAVY" CUT CIGARETTES HAVE ARRIVED IN THE COLONY AND ARE NOW ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1890.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 25,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

## BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kichang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

## LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [62]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914. [10]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1917. [84]

Printed and Published by HENRY ANDERSON CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$16,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,600,000, at 2/—\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$16,000,000

## Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. L. LAM.

Hon. Mr. S. H. EDWARDS, F. T. D. Parr, Esq.

C. S. Gabbay, Esq. W. L. Patterson, Esq.

J. A. Munster, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.